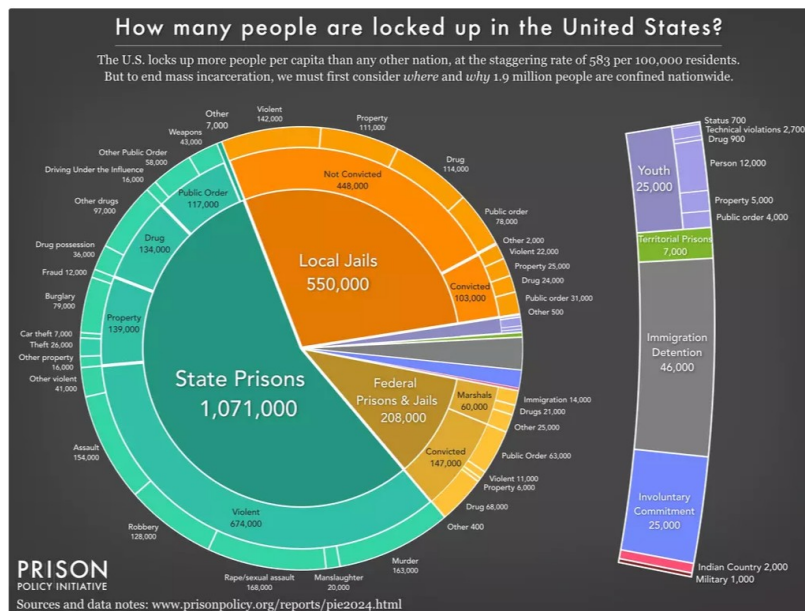**Question:** How can we change the rehabilitation success rate with incarcerated individuals?

Society can benefit from this in so many ways. One specifically is that if inmates are able to rehabilitate and reform they will be able to reenter society and contribute instead of turning to a life of crime again. This will decrease the crime rates, decrease the incarceration total, and eventually bring more money back to the economy like a domino effect. If we can change the way society looks at inmates by changing the perspective of how we can reform them, the inmates have a better chance of making a difference upon release. They will have the tools and resources available to better themselves. Some prisons offer college classes and the inmates can leave with a degree. However, based on their background, they are not able to find work in the field they have earned their degree in.

This image shows there are currently 1.9 million people confined nationwide.

There have been surveys to show that nearly 70% of incarcerated adults would like to obtain a certificate or college degree. With having the option of the Federal Pell Grant being available to inmates again they now have the option to use these resources, if the prisons have them available. Not only do they have to be accepted through the college to enter the program, the prison also has requirements to enter the program. This can make it hard to have the motivation to participate. Those who choose to participate, are 48% less likely to return to prison and 12% more likely to be employed upon release (Rivera).

With many states defunding prison libraries, we can help the economy and the inmates, with every dollar invested in correctional education, 5 dollars are saved

over three years on reincarceration costs. Having money saved from education, we can refund the libraries. "Digital humanities education in particular prepares incarcerated students for the digital knowledge economy and the social, political and cultural practices and problems that emerge around the technology." (Ingrassia).

I want to use digital humanities to help society see this as a problem and a problem that can be fixed. With so many people being incarcerated in our country, there is hope and many people seem to have lost sight of that.

By looking through the visualizations I create with information from the archives and specific data from government websites, the audience will be able to see how rehabilitating and reforming inmates will make a difference in the world we know. I want the audience to see the changes that can be made, and become more aware of how they can help to make these changes. By making the visualizations and most likely stories I can get the audience more engaged in what I am trying to say, and this will help them listen.

Using visualizations I can show the audience how The United States is not on the list of most dangerous countries in the world, yet we can see from the images below, that we are number 6 for the highest number of people incarcerated. We can see the change in the incarceration levels with another image listed below that shows a steady incline instead of a decrease. To house an inmate, cost money to society. Prisons need to have the buildings at mass capacity in order to generate money. Many different companies gain income from prisons being full as well. Companies such as food service, clothing, cleaning products, etc,. Money that could be spent elsewhere, such as to our educational institutions, or medical.

The most unsafe countries in the world

The most dangerous country in the world is currently Afghanistan, followed by Yemen and Syria. This was determined by the Institute for Economics and Peace ☒ (IEP) at the University of Sydney in 2024. A total of 23 different criteria were evaluated, such as the number of wars fought, gang crime, the murder rate or violent crime. In addition, there are a number of other indicators that do not directly assess the existing violence in a country, but rather its probability. For example, the numbers of professional soldiers, police officers, imports and exports, and the number of heavy weapons are also included in the calculations. The result is the annual Global Peace Index (GPI). It is structured like a school grade and ranges from 1 to 6, with the lower the GPI, the more peaceful the country.

Rank	Country/Region	GPI
1	Afghanistan	3.448
2	Yemen	3.350
3	Syria	3.294
4	South Sudan	3.221
5	Congo (Dem. Republic)	3.214
6	Russia	3.142
7	Ukraine	3.043
8	Somalia	3.036
9	Sudan	3.023
10	Iraq	3.006
11	Mali	2.963
12	Central Africa	2.934
13	Ethiopia	2.872
14	Burkina Faso	2.868
15	North Korea	2.848
16	Turkey	2.800
17	Iran	2.800
18	Pakistan	2.745
19	Myanmar	2.741
20	Nigeria	2.713
21	Israel	2.706
22	Chad	2.699
23	Venezuela	2.693
24	Colombia	2.693
25	Cameroon	2.660
26	Niger	2.625
27	Libya	2.605
28	Mexico	2.599
29	Lebanon	2.581
30	Palestine	2.538

Regional hot spots

The geographical distribution of the countries listed is striking. Of the 30 countries, 13 are in Africa alone and 12 in Asia. In Europe, North and South America, there are hardly any countries where there is a significant threat.
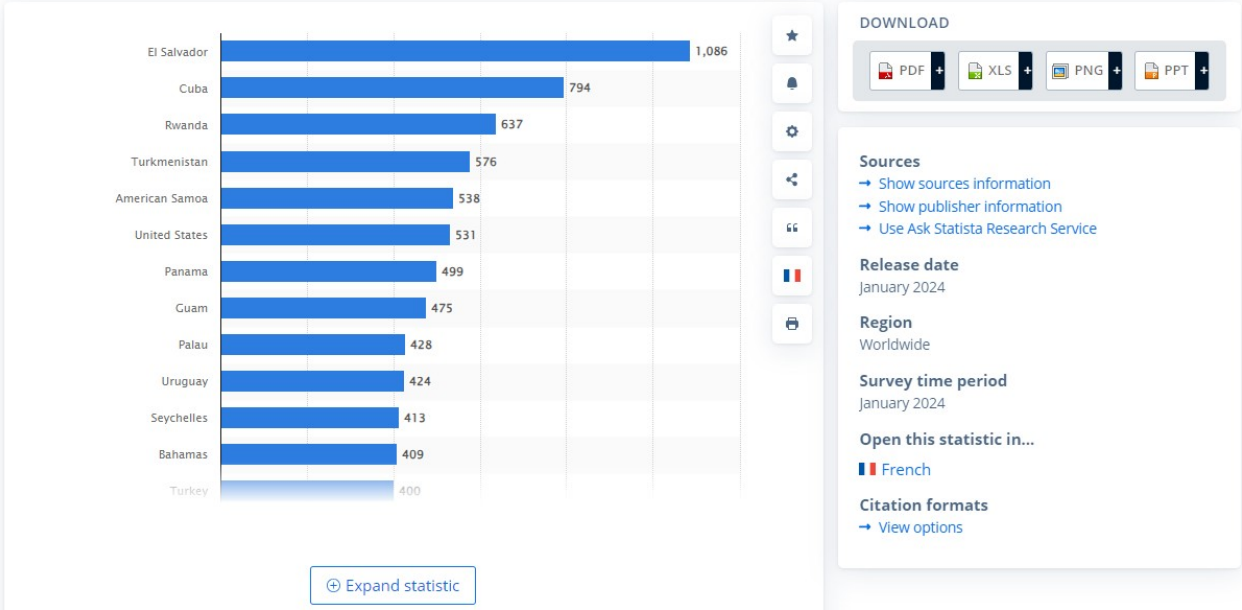
Changes in violence

There have been some notable changes over the past 20 years. In particular, there has been a marked increase in the number and violence of terrorist attacks. There has also been a significant increase in the perception of crime, the number of displaced persons, or violent demonstrations. Conversely, the number of murders and armed service personnel has decreased significantly worldwide. The most noticeable decrease was felt in the need for UN peacekeepers sent in by the United Nations to secure the country.

Not every country on this list of most dangerous countries should be considered completely dangerous. It is a data-based evaluation that calculates a representative average per country. Even in Russia (6th place) or Mexico (28th place), there will always be regions where there is hardly any danger of terrorism and life is peaceful. Tourist areas in particular are often so isolated from the rest of the country that they are definitely considered safe. However, this is of course not the case in every country or every tourist area. Nevertheless, one should avoid remote areas and large cities.

https://www.worlddata.info/most-dangerous-countries.php#google_vignette

Countries with the largest number of prisoners per 100,000 of the national population, as of January 2024

Country	Prisoners per 100,000
El Salvador	1,086
Cuba	794
Rwanda	637
Turkmenistan	576
American Samoa	538
United States	531
Panama	499
Guam	475
Palau	428
Uruguay	424
Seychelles	413
Bahamas	409
Turkey	400

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